

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 2, 1901.

## A SEVERE LOSS.

Among the unexpected events that have startled the Salt Lake public, nothing has given a sadder shock than the news of the sudden demise of Police Justice J. B. Timmony. His name is known throughout the State because of his frequent appearance in the newspapers, connected with daily proceedings in the court over which he ably presided for so many years. In the best of health and spirits, in company with an old and tried and true friend—Judge A. N. Cherry, he was visiting on Sunday some mining property in which they were mutually interested, when, after climbing a steep ascent, he was seized apparently with apoplexy and died in about twenty minutes.

This is a serious loss not only to the family and immediate friends of the deceased, who entertained for him the greatest affection and respect, but to this city, which he served with the strictest fidelity. He ranked among the very best police magistrates Salt Lake has ever had. He was just but merciful. He was severe with the confirmed criminal and especially the brutal, but he commiserated with the unfortunate and was lenient to the weak but wayward and repentant. He was of a genial disposition, quick to catch the humorous side of a case or a story, yet ever ready to preserve the dignity of his position and keen in his perception of innocence or guilt.

The sudden taking away of Judge Timmony, who in youth served his country in war and later in peace, was a lawyer, a politician, a deputy marshal, a magistrate and a square man, brings deep sadness to many hearts and is a most severe blow to his loving family. We sympathize with them in their great bereavement, and deplore the loss which has come to this whole community.

## THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

"There is no excellence without labor." This adage is better appreciated today than ever before in the history of the world. It is human energy, skillfully directed, that builds up and completes the great improvements which mark the progress of civilization, and add to the comfort, convenience and elevation of mankind. Labor is the great essential to enlightened existence and advancement. Without it there are stagnation and decay. Work is the destiny of man. "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," is the divine decree. Toil is honorable, idleness a disgrace.

The term labor is, however, often misapplied. It is used to signify only one class of human exertion. The pick-and-shovel worker and others of his kind, seem to imagine that they are the only real laborers on earth. The mechanic, the miner, the railroad, the teamster and others include themselves among the knights of labor, but exclude the active workers in "the professions" and all the holders of large capital. Yet when the truth is known it will be learned, that many of the brain-tollers who are regarded as above the sphere of labor, spend more hours and more energy, week in and week out, than the common laborer for day's wages. Their work is of a different kind, but it is often more taxing to the system, and more exhausting to mind and body than manual exertion.

"Every man to his trade," and honor to all who do something for self-support and add to the sum of human production! There should be no envy of those who are gifted with ability above their fellows. Skill must and should be valued in the labor market more than ordinary muscular force. Just as gold and silver are called precious metals, because of their comparative rarity and special qualities, so it is with the exceptional in talent and genius. It cannot in the nature of things be otherwise. But while iron can never be gold or wood silver, human capacity may be improved and the lower reach out to the higher. When success is achieved, the struggling toiler should rejoice at it, instead of regarding as his enemy one who has been able to mount the ladder which he himself has as yet failed to climb.

Capital is a necessity in all great human enterprises. This fact ought to be recognized by every laborer. And there is no toiler at the bench, plow, hammer or pick who saves anything from his wages, that does not aim to become a capitalist himself. Capital has the same rights to combine and to secure protection as labor has. The right of property is one of the inalienable rights of human beings. Its value in the progress of the world cannot be denied or ignored with due regard to facts and good common sense. The efforts made by agitators, then, to set labor against capital and make of them natural enemies, is irrational, injurious and to be utterly condemned by thinking people.

The rights of labor are better respected now than perhaps at any previous period. Unions have done much to bring about this progress. Wages are higher, the hours of toil are less, the

opportunities and advantages in the reach of workers are more easily attainable, in consequence of the combinations that have been effected among the different trades and occupations. But there is an evil among many of them which will prove their overthrow unless it is cast out. That is the spirit of tyranny and compulsion, which attempts to force workers who do not wish to be bound by the rules of an order or union, into its ranks against their will and in violation of law and liberty.

There is no form of despotism that strikes us as more oppressive, inhuman, and condemnable than that which seeks to prevent a man from working at his trade, for the support of himself and dependants, when he is ready and willing to accept the wages and labor for the hours offered. Every workman has the right to refuse the terms of employers, but no one has the right to make others reject them. Every one may join a union if he pleases, but no one may legally or reasonably endeavor to force others to unite with it or him. All the pretended arguments of labor agitators who live off the energies of real workers, to show that such compulsion is proper, are nothing but shallow sophisms both irrational and cruel.

Working people should be supporters of liberty and order. "Live and let live," should be one of their mottoes. To use violent means to prevent others from doing that which they refuse to perform, is to break the law of the land and trample on human freedom. To refuse to work with a fellow-being because he or she does not belong to an order, or union, or society religious or political, which establishes rules to govern labor, is the very essence of that coercion against which every liberty-loving soul revolts. If it is not repudiated by labor organizations in principle and in practice it will lead to their ultimate suppression and ruin.

The labor parade in this city today was a fine exhibition. It was encouraging to all beholders who rejoice in the progress and elevation of the sons of toil. The fine appearance of the marchers was a testimony to the progress that has been made in the ranks of labor. It showed that they were well fed, well clothed, and able to enjoy holiday with an intelligent appreciation of their privileges. It was ahead of anything that could be presented a score or more years ago.

We are with those who seek to advance the interests of the workers of the world. We believe in good wages, short hours, temperance in toil, the rights of labor and the rights of capital. Everything should be regulated in reason and for mutual benefit, the amelioration of human conditions, the rectification of wrongs and the uplifting and advancement of the whole human family. If all classes will work to that end, the millennial day will soon dawn upon the world.

## ANOTHER ANDREE STORY.

Another message is brought from the frozen north, which is supposed to give a clue to the fate of poor Andree. It is alleged that two young men of Kankakee, Ill., while on a trip in the Hudson bay region met some Indians, who had heard of the finding of two bodies of white men at a point about 300 miles north of Moose Factory. The bodies, it is said, were found in a broken basket and were buried by the Indians.

It is now over four years since Andree left for the unknown north. Before he started, he said: "If you have no news of me by the end of July, 1901, you may give me up for dead." He was given up for lost long before that time, but it may be interesting to note that the time has now passed beyond which, according to his own calculation, there was no more hope of hearing from him in this life. That some knowledge of his fate, and that of his companion, may still be obtained is probable. The Swedish government still offers rewards for anyone finding remains of the balloon, or any object that belonged to the expedition, and this offer, we believe, holds good four years more. Possibly some traces may be found by some of the expeditions that now are about to proceed to the high northern latitudes.

There are only two human beings who refuse to believe that the explorer is lost. Those are his mother and sister. It is said that they still keep the explorer's room in perfect order for his reception in the city of Grenna, Sweden. No argument can be produced that will shake their conviction.

## DEATH BEFORE HUMILIATION.

There is a good deal of humor in the objection of the Chinese emissaries to Germany to comply with the demands of the emperor, as to the particulars of the apology for the murder of Baron Ketteler. Prince Chun says his attendants cannot prostrate themselves before Emperor William, inasmuch as that would involve a recognition of the equality of the kaiser with the Chinese ruler. The emissaries would rather die than admit that a European monarch is equal to their own ruler, who by all accounts is a mere tool in the hands of the unscrupulous dowager empress.

Kaiser Wilhelm was going to have a very spectacular extravaganza performed at Berlin on the occasion of the reception of the Chinese embassy. Prince Chun was to bow three times before the throne, and his retinue were to prostrate themselves and touch the floor nine times with their foreheads. But as the Chinese now declare they will rather die than do this, the program will have to be modified, or the show called off.

The Chinese were willing to pay a large sum of money; to cut off the heads of numerous nobles; to accept the prohibition to import arms; to part with territory, and to be humiliated in other ways, but they are not willing to pay homage to a foreign prince, because they cannot recognize his "equality" to their own impotent ruler. Clearly China is not beaten. Its wise men have not learnt that one of the most powerful rulers of the world is superior to an oriental dummy.

The great mistake of the powers, in dealing with China lately, was the failure to recognize that the government was directly implicated in the atroc-

ties committed. They proceeded on the theory that the country was the scene of an outbreak against the foreigners, which the government was unable to control. They knew better. They were aware that such a rising could not have occurred except by the aid of government officials. But they suffered the most guilty parties to escape with a bad scare, while they massacred thousands of tools of the real leaders. The result is that the old Chinese notion of the supremacy of the Chinese emperors over all kings and princes of the earth is still held, for did not the foreign shadows finally recede at the bidding of the great "son of the sun"? In all probability there will be further trouble in China. The late exploits there have only served to intensify the hatred of a large part of the population toward the foreigners.

## THE CZAR'S TRIP.

The coming visit of the Czar to France is the interesting subject of discussion at present in French circles, and the event evidently overshadows for the time being the little unpleasantness with Turkey. It may not have any special significance, politically, but the probability is that it has. The Czar is not merely to take a vacation and to be entertained by French military maneuvers. He is to meet the King of England at Fredensborg and the German emperor at some Baltic port, and Europe certainly will see in these meetings something more than an exchange of courtesies.

A suggestion has been made that in all probability the South African situation will receive some attention. The Czar, who took the initiative in the peace congress movement, could logically intervene in a friendly way in this affair, and as he is on the very best terms with his uncle, the British sovereign, he might, without offense, mention the matter. But, of course, unless he has a message to deliver to the British people of a serious nature—which is not at all probable—he may as well not open the question at all. The Czar goes to France. Whatever the political significance of that journey is, he had to conceal it to those not initiated, by seeing on the road the leading monarchs of Europe. Even France cannot now claim that the imperial visit is a proof of the strength of the dual alliance, although that alliance may still exist, and although the visit may in reality be such a proof.

## IN THE HOLY CITY.

A converted Jew, J. Silberman, who for a long time has been engaged in missionary work in Palestine in the interest of his adopted faith, is visiting this country. In an interview with a representative of the Worcester Evening Gazette he gave some interesting data concerning Jerusalem and its present population. He said in part:

"Jerusalem, as in ancient times, is surrounded by a wall which is two and a half miles in circumference, has 34 towers and seven gates, one of which is closed, each bearing a significant name. The wall is from 30 to 40 feet high. The population is between 50,000 and 60,000, and is divided as follows: Greek Orthodox, 4,000; Roman Catholic, 3,200; Armenian, 600; Protestant, 500; Coptic, 120; Greek Catholic, 100; Abyssinian, 80; Syrian, 50. Mohammedans number about 65,000 and these are increased of late. The Jews outnumber them all. The Mohammedans, under whom Jerusalem is governed, take no house to house census, and the above is only a conservative estimate. The sultan has given strict orders not to allow any Jews to return to Palestine, in spite of which hundreds do somehow squeeze their way into the Holy City. Certain it is that so soon as these restrictions are removed, thousands of Jews who are still waiting will come and enrich Palestine by their wealth, education and industry."

The city is still a monument to the ancient civilization that once flourished in that part of the world. On this point Mr. Silberman said:

"Thousands upon thousands of devoted pilgrims annually visit this Holy City and land, and kiss its very stones. Among these pilgrims may be enumerated princes, kings and emperors, who come with the single desire of seeing for themselves those most sacred spots associated with the life of that Savior of men. This in itself is a remarkable proof and fulfillment of the prophecy. The manners and customs are carried on today in Jerusalem as they were in our Lord's time, and back to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob."

One most ancient custom is described in this paragraph:

"There are no newspapers in Jerusalem. When a man has a donkey, he cannot advertise his loss in the Jerusalem Spy, and go to sleep in comfort with the expectation that it will be speedily returned to him. The only thing for him to do is to engage a crier who will go about the streets crying: 'Inhabitants of Jerusalem, faithful of the earth; God is great and Mohammed is His prophet. Abdul Hazid has lost a brown and white donkey with a red collar and many bells. Let whoever finds him bring him to Abdul Hazid and receive a reward.' These professional criers, whose business it is to wholesale news on the streets, develop extraordinary lung powers. They rattle off their formulas faster than a clerk of courts repeats the witness oath, but the natives understand them perfectly."

In this conservative preservation of ancient habits and customs, the key is found to the present status of Palestine and all territory under exclusive Turkish rule. That is the curse of one of the most favored regions of the earth. But the conditions are changing. Civilization is penetrating, slowly but irresistibly. It will yet come to pass that the law will go forth out of Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

The great steel strike may become famous for its many endings. In this respect it resembles the Boer war.

The labor parade today was a splendid spectacle. It is doubtful whether in any other country than this, the laborers could get up anything similar. In this country the laborers show by their bearing that they do not carry the yoke of oppression on their shoulders. They are not slaves. They are masters, each in his own sphere.

They have many curious exhibits at the Pan-American. One is a case of cloth, which was originally white, but which has been dyed yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson, blue and purple with aniline dyes extracted from adulterated jellies and jams sold in the open mar-

ket. It ought to teach people that the home product is after all the best.

The editors of the Improvement Era announce that the November number of that publication commences the fifth volume. The Era is not a private enterprise, but is owned and controlled by the Y. M. M. I. A., through the general board. It is a fine magazine worthy of this organization; and the coming volume will, if possible, be made to excel its predecessors.

President Diaz of Mexico is after the gamblers. He has authorized the minister of war to begin action against gambling houses. Army officers found in these establishments will be dismissed from the service and turned over to the civil authorities. All civil servants found gambling are to be summarily discharged. After the 10th of September all gambling licenses are to expire and renewal denied. Evidently, the president has not been advised that the law was never made to be effective.

The September number of the Juvenile Instructor is a splendid publication. It has an excellent portrait of President Joseph W. McMurrin, accompanied by a biographic sketch by Edwin F. Parry. Then comes a faith-inspiring little story from real life by Apostle John Henry Smith. There are several illustrated articles, one on Samoan Sunday schools and one on "The Birth of Reformation." The number is a credit to the editors and publishers. It well fills its mission, "the advancement of the young."

Members of the Society of Friends are said to enjoy unusual longevity. A correspondent of the London Times remarks on this subject:

"During the year ending in 1900, there were reported the deaths of 299 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. The proportions were 129 males and 140 females. The average age at death was a little over sixty-one years and seven months. A table compiled from the returns shows that there is a very limited mortality of children, and that it is chiefly in this respect that the death-rate of the Society of Friends differs from that of the general population. Only fourteen deaths out of the 299 were reported as age; between five years and twenty years the number was nine; between twenty and thirty years the deaths were sixteen, and the same number was that of the deaths between thirty and forty years. From forty to fifty there were twenty-four deaths, and from fifty to sixty there were sixty-two deaths. From sixty to seventy there were eighty deaths, and from seventy to eighty there were ninety deaths. There were eight deaths of Friends between ninety and one hundred years of age, and there were two deaths of persons over one hundred. One of the latter died at Crofton in her one hundred and first year, and the other had passed one hundred and one years of age."

## GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
Lord Kitchener's proclamation outlawing all Boers remaining in arms after the 31st of September has not been productive of the results which he expected. The Boer generals have replied through the issuance of counter proclamations to their followers to remain in the field and continue the fight. The patriotic Afrikaners are fighting for their liberties, and they are not to be intimidated by proclamations of outlawry and banishment. They are, to the contrary, renewing their activity in the field, as is proved by the meager reports which the press censorship allows to pass through. Captures of isolated bodies of British troops and attacks upon convoys of supply wagons, trains, at points remote from one another, are practical demonstrations of the unyielding character and indomitable courage of the burghers.

Kansas City World.  
The proclamation issued by General Kitchener was regarded as a mistake by the English as soon as it was issued. The leading newspapers pointed out the fact that such a move was likely to cause the Boers to fight more determinedly and these predictions have come true. But this is not the only result that will follow the ill-timed proclamation. It has already had the effect of causing the Boers to issue a counter proclamation, in which they propose to hold as hostages all the English they may capture. They do not say what they propose to do with their captives, and their fate is left to the imagination. It is not improbable that when Kitchener has finally put his threat into execution the burghers will retaliate by shooting their prisoners. Such drastic measures are the logical results.

Boston Post.  
The English people are paying \$1,000,000 a day to crush the patriot Boers who persist in fighting for their native land. This sum, or the half of it, if devoted to the relief of the situation in India, would feed to fatness the miserable creatures who are starving to death there. A third year of famine and death in India while Great Britain is pouring out millions for the subjugation of the South African freemen will be a national infamy.

Boston Herald.  
"Til for tat, you kill my dog and I'll kill your cat." From Brussels comes the report that Commandant General Botha has ordered the Boer commanders in future to retain all captured British as hostages, in case Lord Kitchener carries out the threats of his latest proclamation. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways, either in peace or war, but it seems as if it would prove quite a tax on the Boers' scanty resources to have to feed and guard any considerable number of prisoners.

## THE STEEL STRIKE.

Richmond Times.  
The principle of freedom is strongly ingrained in the American nature, and no matter by what route the end may be obtained, we feel convinced that the final outcome of the dispute between capital and labor will be settled on the basis that the laborer shall be free to work in a factory whether he belongs to the union or not, and the employer on his part shall not discriminate for or against the laborer because he does or does not belong to a union.

There should be no objection to a man joining any union he chooses. But on the other hand, a man who has his time to sell in the open market should be allowed to do so at such times and on such terms as to him seems good.

Detroit Journal.

The way for labor to organize is by quiet, persistent agitation and argument. The men must be made to see the advantages of unionism by the word spoken in lodge meeting, the printed pamphlet, and the lessons of experience. They must be willing proselytes. The method of organization by strike is bound to include many workmen convinced against their will and consequently of the same opinion still. A strike which bases itself solely in a melodramatic vain-glory to fight a big thing with something as big is not to be commended. The union must grow naturally and fight fairly before it can command public confidence.

Boston Advertiser.  
What the strikers lose while the mills are shut down is gone from them forever.

## Fall House Cleaning!

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T. C. WEBBER, Supt.

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